Glossary

Aigrette: Upright tuft of feathers; something resembling a feather aigrette.

Alpaca: Shiny plain-weave fabric with silk or cotton warp and alpaca filling.

Armure: Fabric with a pebbly surface, sometimes with a repeat design or small motifs.

Astrakhan: Pile-weave fabric imitating Persian lamb or broadtail fur.

Basque: Small peplum.

Basquine: Woman's coat or jacket.

Batavia: Lightweight, twill-weave silk fabric.

Batiste: High-quality, soft, lightweight cotton fabric.

Bavolet: Flounce falling from the rear of a bonnet concealing the back of the neck.

Bayadère: Crosswise multicolored stripes; fabric with such stripes.

Bengaline: Heavy ribbed silk with a corded effect.

Bertha: Piece of fabric bordering the neckline of a bodice, or a collar placed on a wide neckline, usually of equal width all around.

Blonde: Silk lace that may be either white or black.

Boa: Long round scarf, often of fur or feathers.

Bolero: Waist or rib-length jacket, with or without sleeves.

Bottine: Short boot.

Bouillonné: Shirred band of fabric.

Bretelles: Shoulder straps attached to a waistband, either decorative or actually supporting a skirt.

Brocade: Fabric with a satin-weave design on a plain-, satin-, or rib-weave background.

Broderie anglaise: Eyelet embroidery.

Burnous: Sleeveless evening wrap with a hood.

Cabochon: Stone cut in a round convex shape without facets.

Casaque: Three-quarter length, loose-fitting outer garment, often open-sided and with slit sleeves, sometimes trimmed with braid.

Cashmere: Fine, soft dress fabric made from the wool of Kashmir goats.

Chamois: Soft, pliable leather.

Changeable moiré: Fabric with warp of one color and woof of another, giving different effect in different lights.

Chantilly lace: Type of bobbin lace.

Charmeuse: Lightweight, lustrous dress fabric of cotton or silk.

Chemise: A loose gown, falling straight down from shoulders to hem.

Chemisette: A sleeveless vestee or dickey made of fine cotton, lace, or net, used primarily to fill low necklines.

Chenille: Fabric made of a silk, cotton, or wool yarn with pile protruding all around.

Cheviot: Close-napped, rough-surfaced, twill-weave wool

fabric used for suits and coats.

Chicoree: Manner of cutting fabric with a pinked edge, similar to a chicory leaf, and leaving it unhemmed; also a ruche formed from strips of fabric cut in this fashion.

Chignon: Twist of hair forming a bun, worn at the back of the head.

Chinchilla: Blue-gray fur.

Cloche: Hat with bell-shaped crown. *Coiffure:* Hair style or headdress.

Collarette: Small collar, especially of lace, fur, beads, etc.

Combinations: Chemise-pantaloons or petticoatpantaloons.

Combing jacket or sacque: Loose jacket worn over lingerie while making toilette.

Confection: Ready-to-wear garment, usually referring to outerwear.

Corselet: Lightly boned corset.

Coutil: A sturdy, twill-woven cotton, used for corsets.

Covert-cloth: Durable, medium-weight, twill-weave fabric, having a finely speckled appearance; used for suits, coats, and riding habits.

Crepe: Fabric with a grained or crinkled surface; can be made of silk, cotton, wool, etc.

Crepe de chine: Fine silk crepe.

Crepe-chiffon: Sheer silk crepe.

Crepeline: Sheer, lustrous or semi-lustrous, wool, silk, or cotton dress fabric with a crepe effect.

Crepon: Heavy crepe fabric.

Dagged: Cut into points, leaves, or scallops along the edge. Damask: Reversible fabric, woven in floral or geometric patterns.

Décolletage: Neckline. Demi-boot: Ankle boot.

Dentelé: Notched or scalloped.

Diadem: Headpiece resembling a crown.

Duster: Lightweight coat worn to protect clothing.

Duvetyn: Soft, twill-weave wool with a nap.

En échelle: Applied decoration, often of ribbons, simulating ladder of ribbon on a stomacher.

Epaulettes: Shoulder ornaments.

Ermine: White fur with black-tipped tails.

Etamine: Lightweight, loosely woven plain-weave cotton or worsted fabric.

Fagoting: Thread, ribbon, or braid used straight or criss-crossed in an open seam to form an openwork trimming.

Fanchon: Knitted or crocheted head scarf.

Fedora: Low felt hat with a soft, medium-width brim and

a lengthwise crease in the crown.

Fichu: Scarf covering neck and shoulders and tied with ends over the chest or tucked into the decolletage, made of a filmy silk or cotton muslin, worn by Marie Antoinette in the 1780s and popular at various times in the nineteenth century.

Figaro jacket: Waist or rib-length jacket.

Flounce: Gathered or pleated strip of fabric sewn to a garment; one edge is generally left free.

Foulard: Fine soft silk or cotton in a twill weave, often

printed in a small design.

Frog: Looped fastener made of braid or cord.

Garniture: Decorative trimming.

Gauze: Light, loosely-woven, transparent fabric of cotton, silk, or linen.

Gilet: Sleeveless bodice with a decorative front worn in place of a blouse.

Glacé: Surface finished with a glossy, highly polished

Grosgrain: Fabric or ribbon with heavy ribs.

Guimpe: Short chemise of lightweight material to fill in low-necked or open bodices.

Guipure: Various large-patterned heavy laces, the motifs connected by brides instead of a net ground.

Horsehair: Stiff, loosely-woven fabric made from the hair of a horse; used for stiffening.

Insertion: Narrow lace or embroidery with plain edges set into a fabric as decoration.

Jabot: Frill or ruffle, often of lace, fastened at the neckline and falling down the front of the bodice.

Jersey: Plain-knit fabric, usually of wool.

Latticework: Openwork decoration made by crossing narrow strips of fabric, ribbon, lace, braid, etc. Lorgnette: Eyeglasses on an ornamental handle.

Maline: Gauze-like net of silk or cotton.

Manteau: Overcoat or greatcoat.

Mantelet: Outer garment similar to a shawl made with some tailoring.

Marabou: Soft tail and wing feathers of the stork.

Marten: Soft, fine fur.

Mary Stuart beaddress: Headdress with a heart-shaped peak projecting over the center of the forehead.

Matinée: A morning wrapper.

Medici collar: Large, fan-shaped standing collar.

Merino: Fine, soft, dress fabric made from the wool of the merino sheep.

Merveilleux: A silk or silk/cotton mixture in a twill weave with a lustrous finish.

Mohair: Fabric made of the long, lustrous, silky hair of the Angora goat.

Moiré: Stiff, ribbed silk-and-cotton fabric with a watered

Mousseline: Muslin.

Mousseline de soie: A fine silk with a gauzy muslin weave. Muff: Pillow-like covering for the hands.

Muslin: Plain-weave cotton.

Nainsook or nainsouk: A thin, delicate, plain-weave cotton.

Ombré: Graduated in color.

Organdy: Crisp, fine muslin, slightly stiffened.

Paillette: Flat, glittering disk sewn onto tabric as decoration; spangle.

Paletot: Loose jacket or short overcoat, usually with sleeves.

Panné velvet: Velvet with flattened pile.

Pannier: A structure or device worn at the sides to extend the hips. Also, a portion of a skirt arranged to provide

fullness at the sides.

Pardessus: Literally, overcoat. A general term for outer garments in the nineteenth century including mantelets, visites, paletots, etc. Used to describe men's sleeved paletots in the latter part of the century.

Passementerie: Applied trimmings such as braids, cords,

and heavy embroideries.

Peau-de-soie or poult-de-soie: A very fine, corded silk.

Pelerine: Cape or cloak of varying lengths.

Pelisse: Long cloak.

Percale: Firm, plain-weave cotton fabric.

Piqué: Firm fabric with a lengthwise corded effect.

Plastron: V-shaped front of a woman's costume.

Plissé: Gathered or pleated.

Plush: Rich fabric with longer pile than velvet.

Point *d'esprit:* Net or tulle with dots.

Polonaise: A coat-gown with the fronts of the skirts pulled back over an underskirt.

Pompon: Small ball of wool, feathers, ribbon, etc. worn as an ornament.

Poplin: Fabric woven with silk warp and wool or worsted filling, with a finely corded surface.

Porte-jupe: A belt, worn under the dress, with suspenders for looping up the outer skirt;

Poult-de-soie: See peau-de-soie.

Princesse: A gown shaped from shoulder to hem without a seam at the waist.

Raglan sleeve: Sleeve with long armhole line extending to

Ratiné: Cloth made with nub yarns to produce a rough surface.

Redingote: Originally a man's riding coat, it is a long gown, fitted at the waist, and open down the front, worn over a skirt.

Reps: Fabric with closely spaced ribs running in the direction of the weft.

Reticule: Pouch bag with a drawstring top.

Revers: Lapel; also a turn-back on a sleeve or skirt.

Rosette: Ribbon decoration formed in the shape of a rose.

Rouleau: Roll or fold of fabric.

Ruche: A narrow pleated or shirred edging made of lace, net, or matching fabric of dress.

Sacque: Loose jacket.

Scallop: A circular curve, made in series along an edge.

Serge: Soft, durable, woolen fabric.

Shantung: Plain-weave fabric with irregular slubs, usually silk.

Shirred: Gathered.

Sicilienne: A fine poplin with silk warp and cashmere filling.

Snood: Heavy mesh net worn at the back of the head to confine the hair.

Sortie de bal: Outer garment worn over evening or ball dresses.

Soutache: Narrow decorative braid.

Spencer jacket: Tight-fitting short jacket.

Strass: Substance used in making costume jewelry.

Surah: A soft twilled silk or wool, similar to foulard but heavier.

Swansdown: Fine, soft underfeathers of swans, used as trimming.

Tabbed: Having a border of loose-hanging pieces of fabric with square or round edges.

Tablier: An apron effect, usually draped, on the front of a skirt.

Taffeta: Glossy silk fabric with a plain weave.

Talma: Long circular cape.

Tarlatan: A kind of thin, stiff, transparent muslin.

Tassel: An ornament with threads or cords hanging in a loose fringe.

Toque: Small, close-fitting, brimless hat.

Tortoiseshell: Mottled brown-and-yellow covering on the shell of some kinds of turtles; used in making accessories. Tournure: Bustle.
Tulle: Fine net.

Valenciennes: Fine bobbin lace in which the same thread forms both the ground and the design.

Velours: Closely woven, smooth fabric with nap.

Veloutine: Corded wool dress fabric with a velvety finish. Vestee: An imitation vest or blouse front worn under a dress or jacket.

Vicuna: Soft fabric made from the wool of the vicuña, a llama-like animal from South America.

Visite: Jacket closely fitting the body, with sleeves tight-fitting to the elbow, widening below.

Voile: Fine, transparent or semi-transparent plain-weave fabric of cotton, silk, rayon, or wool.

Wrapper: Loose, informal garment for casual wear.

Zephyr: Very lightweight fabric.

Zouave jacket: Woman's short, military-style jacket.